

四元数 Lyapunov 方程 $AX + XA^* = B$ 的双自共轭解*

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摘要:【目的】研究四元数体上连续型 Lyapunov 方程 $AX + XA^* = B$ 的双自共轭解。【方法】利用双自共轭矩阵的结构特性及矩阵变换, 将原问题转化为具有自共轭结构的方程问题, 再通过自共轭矩阵的向量化刻画。【结果】获得了该方程存在双自共轭解的充要条件及通解表达式。【结论】所得结果扩展了 Lyapunov 方程的解形式, 同时数值算例检验了所给算法的可行性。

关键词: 四元数体; Lyapunov 方程; 双自共轭矩阵

中图分类号: O241.6

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1672-6693(2019)04-0075-06

Lyapunov 方程在系统稳定性理论和控制理论研究等方面有非常广泛的作用^[1-4]。近年来关于 Lyapunov 方程的研究十分活跃, 并取得许多成果。比如, 文献[5]讨论了一类混合型 Lyapunov 矩阵方程的对称正定解问题, 文献[6]给出了四元数体上离散型 Lyapunov 矩阵方程的一种反问题解, 文献[7]利用量子算法讨论了 Lyapunov 矩阵方程的求解问题。但关于该方程双结构解问题的研究目前仍未见相关的报道。

本文目的是研究四元数体上 Lyapunov 矩阵方程

$$AX + XA^* = B \tag{1}$$

的双自共轭解, 其中 $A, B \in Q^{n \times n}$ 是已知矩阵, $X \in Q^{n \times n}$ 是未知矩阵。

为讨论方便, 用 $R^{m \times n}, C^{m \times n}, Q^{m \times n}$ 分别表示全体 $m \times n$ 实矩阵、复矩阵和四元数矩阵的集合; $U^{n \times n}$ 表示 n 阶酉矩阵组成的集合; $SR^{n \times n}, ASR^{n \times n}, SC_n(Q)$ 表示 $n \times n$ 对称、反对称、自共轭矩阵的集合; I_n 表示 n 阶单位矩阵; \bar{A}, A^T, A^*, A^+ 分别表示矩阵 A 的共轭、转置、共轭转置和 Moore-Penrose 广义逆; $\text{vec}(A)$ 表示矩阵 A 按列顺序拉直向量; $\text{Re}(A), \text{Im}(A)$ 分别表示复矩阵 A 的实部和虚部; $\|A\| = \sqrt{\text{tr}(A^*A)}$ 表示四元数矩阵 A 的 Frobenius 范数; $A \otimes B$ 表示矩阵 A 与 B 的 Kronecker 积; $S_n = (e_n, e_{n-1}, \dots, e_1)$ 表示反对角线元素全为 1 的 n 阶方阵。

双自共轭矩阵可看作是实数域上双对称矩阵的推广^[8], 定义如下。

定义 1 设 $A \in Q^{n \times n}$, 如果 $A = A^*$ 且 $A = S_n A S_n$, 则称 A 为 n 阶双自共轭四元数矩阵。全体 n 阶双自共轭四元数矩阵的集合表示为 $BSC_n(Q)$ 。

定义 2 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in SR^{n \times n}, B = (b_{ij}) \in ASR^{n \times n}$, 记 $a_1 = (a_{11}, a_{21}, \dots, a_{n1}), a_2 = (a_{22}, a_{32}, \dots, a_{n2}), \dots, a_n = (a_{nn}), b_1 = (b_{21}, b_{31}, \dots, b_{n1}), b_2 = (b_{32}, b_{42}, \dots, b_{n2}), \dots, b_{n-1} = (b_{n(n-1)})$, 则称向量

$$\text{vec}_s(A) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n)^T \in R^{n(n+1)/2}, \tag{2}$$

$$\text{vec}_a(B) = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{n-2}, b_{n-1})^T \in R^{n(n-1)/2}, \tag{3}$$

分别是对称矩阵 A 与反对称矩阵 B 的拉直向量。本文具体讨论如下问题。

问题 I 已知 $A \in Q^{n \times n}$ 是四元数矩阵, $B \in Q^{n \times n}$ 是自共轭矩阵, 寻找双自共轭矩阵 $X \in BSC_n(Q)$ 使得 $AX + XA^* = B$ 。

1 问题 I 的解

首先, 给出双自共轭四元数矩阵的一种等价性刻画。设 $S_k = (e_k, e_{k-1}, \dots, e_1)$, 记

* 收稿日期: 2018-12-31 修回日期: 2019-01-28 网络出版时间: 2019-07-15 12:30
资助项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(No. 11661011); 广西民族大学研究生创新项目(No. gxun-chxps201813)
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$$\mathbf{D}_{2k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_k & \mathbf{I}_k \\ \mathbf{S}_k & -\mathbf{S}_k \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{D}_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_k & 0 & \mathbf{I}_k \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \mathbf{S}_k & 0 & -\mathbf{S}_k \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

易知: $\mathbf{D}_{2k} \in U^{2k \times 2k}$, $\mathbf{D}_{2k+1} \in U^{(2k+1) \times (2k+1)}$ 。

引理 1 设 $\mathbf{D}_{2k}, \mathbf{D}_{2k+1}$ 如(4)式所示酉阵, 则双自共轭四元数矩阵的集合可表示为:

$$\text{BSC}_{2k}(\mathcal{Q}) = \left\{ \mathbf{D}_{2k} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{H} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{H} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{D}_{2k}^* \mid \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{H} \in \text{SC}_k(\mathcal{Q}) \right\}, \quad (5)$$

$$\text{BSC}_{2k+1}(\mathcal{Q}) = \left\{ \mathbf{D}_{2k+1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{H} & \sqrt{2}\mathbf{C} & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}\mathbf{C}^* & \rho & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{H} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{D}_{2k+1}^* \mid \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{H} \in \text{SC}_k(\mathcal{Q}), \mathbf{C} \in \mathcal{Q}^k, \rho \in \mathbf{R} \right\}. \quad (6)$$

证明 当 $n=2k$ 时, 设 $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{11} & \mathbf{X}_{12} \\ \mathbf{X}_{21} & \mathbf{X}_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $\mathbf{X}_{11}, \mathbf{X}_{22} \in \mathcal{Q}^{k \times k}$, 若 $\mathbf{X} \in \text{BSC}_{2k}(\mathcal{Q})$, 则由定义 1 知 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}^*$, 因此

$$\text{有 } \mathbf{X}_{11}, \mathbf{X}_{22} \in \text{SC}_k(\mathcal{Q}), \mathbf{X}_{12} = \mathbf{X}_{21}^*, \text{ 且有: } \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{11} & \mathbf{X}_{12} \\ \mathbf{X}_{21} & \mathbf{X}_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{S}_k \\ \mathbf{S}_k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{11} & \mathbf{X}_{12} \\ \mathbf{X}_{21} & \mathbf{X}_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{S}_k \\ \mathbf{S}_k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}_{22} = \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{X}_{11} \mathbf{S}_k, \mathbf{X}_{12} = \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{X}_{21} \mathbf{S}_k.$$

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{X}_{11} = \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{X}_{12} \mathbf{S}_k = \mathbf{H}, \text{ 则 } \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}^*, \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}^*, \mathbf{X}_{12} = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{S}_k, \mathbf{X}_{21} = \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{H}, \text{ 从而有: } \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{H} \mathbf{S}_k \\ \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{H} & \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{M} \mathbf{S}_k \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{H} \in \text{SC}_k(\mathcal{Q}).$$

$$\text{又因为 } \mathbf{D}_{2k}^* \mathbf{X} \mathbf{D}_{2k} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_k & \mathbf{S}_k \\ \mathbf{I}_k & -\mathbf{S}_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{H} \mathbf{S}_k \\ \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{H} & \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{M} \mathbf{S}_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_k & \mathbf{I}_k \\ \mathbf{S}_k & -\mathbf{S}_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{H} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{H} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所以 } \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{D}_{2k}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{H} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{H} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{D}_{2k}^*$, 即 $2k$ 阶双自共轭矩阵的集合可表示为(5)式。当 $n=2k+1$ 时, 若 $\hat{\mathbf{X}} \in \text{BSC}_{2k+1}(\mathcal{Q})$, 由定义 1 同理可推出

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{H} \mathbf{S}_k \\ \mathbf{C}^* & \rho & \mathbf{C}^* \mathbf{S}_k \\ \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{H} & \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{M} \mathbf{S}_k \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{H} \in \text{SC}_k(\mathcal{Q}), \mathbf{C} \in \mathcal{Q}^k, \rho \in \mathbf{R}.$$

又因为

$$\mathbf{D}_{2k+1}^* \hat{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{D}_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_k & 0 & \mathbf{I}_k \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \mathbf{S}_k & 0 & -\mathbf{S}_k \end{pmatrix}^* \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{H} \mathbf{S}_k \\ \mathbf{C}^* & \rho & \mathbf{C}^* \mathbf{S}_k \\ \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{H} & \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{S}_k \mathbf{M} \mathbf{S}_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_k & 0 & \mathbf{I}_k \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \mathbf{S}_k & 0 & -\mathbf{S}_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{H} & \sqrt{2}\mathbf{C} & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}\mathbf{C}^* & \rho & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{H} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{D}_{2k+1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{H} & \sqrt{2}\mathbf{C} & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}\mathbf{C}^* & \rho & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{H} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{D}_{2k+1}^*. \text{ 即 } 2k+1 \text{ 阶双自共轭矩阵的集合可表示为(6)式。} \quad \text{证毕}$$

其次, 考虑自共轭矩阵的向量化表示。设 $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Y}_1 + \mathbf{Y}_2 \mathbf{j} \in \text{SC}_n(\mathcal{Q})$, 由 $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Y}^*$, $(\mathbf{Y}_2 \mathbf{j})^* = -\mathbf{Y}_2^T \mathbf{j}$ 得:

$$(\text{Re}(\mathbf{Y}_1))^T = \text{Re}(\mathbf{Y}_1), (\text{Im}(\mathbf{Y}_1))^T = -\text{Im}(\mathbf{Y}_1), (\text{Re}(\mathbf{Y}_2))^T = -\text{Re}(\mathbf{Y}_2), (\text{Im}(\mathbf{Y}_2))^T = -\text{Im}(\mathbf{Y}_2),$$

于是

$$\mathbf{Y} \in \text{SC}_n(\mathcal{Q}) \Leftrightarrow \text{Re}(\mathbf{Y}_1) \in \text{SR}^{n \times n}, \text{Im}(\mathbf{Y}_1), \text{Re}(\mathbf{Y}_2), \text{Im}(\mathbf{Y}_2) \in \text{ASR}^{n \times n}. \quad (7)$$

引理 2^[9] 设 \mathbf{e}_i 是单位矩阵 \mathbf{I}_n 的第 i 列, 则:

i) $\mathbf{X} \in \text{SR}^{n \times n} \Leftrightarrow \text{vec}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{K}_s \text{vec}_s(\mathbf{X})$, 其中 $\text{vec}_s(\mathbf{X})$ 如(2)所示, $\mathbf{K}_s \in \mathbf{R}^{n^2 \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$ 表示为:

$$\mathbf{K}_s = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1 & \mathbf{e}_2 & \mathbf{e}_3 & \cdots & \mathbf{e}_{n-1} & \mathbf{e}_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{e}_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{e}_2 & \mathbf{e}_3 & \cdots & \mathbf{e}_{n-1} & \mathbf{e}_n & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{e}_1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{e}_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{e}_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{e}_2 & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{e}_{n-1} & \mathbf{e}_n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \mathbf{e}_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \mathbf{e}_2 & \cdots & 0 & \mathbf{e}_{n-1} & \mathbf{e}_n \end{pmatrix}. \quad (8)$$

ii) $X \in ASR^{n \times n} \Leftrightarrow \text{vec}(X) = K_a \text{vec}_a(X)$, 其中 $\text{vec}_a(X)$ 如(3)式所示, $K_a \in R^{n^2 \times \frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$ 表示为:

$$K_a = \begin{pmatrix} e_2 & e_3 & \cdots & e_{n-1} & e_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -e_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & e_3 & \cdots & e_{n-1} & e_n & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -e_1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & -e_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -e_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -e_2 & 0 & \cdots & e_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -e_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -e_2 & \cdots & -e_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{9}$$

根据(7)式和引理 2, 容易得到如下表示式。

引理 3 设 $Y=Y_1+Y_2j \in SC_n(Q), Z=Z_1+Z_2j \in SC_n(Q)$, 则有:

$$(\text{vec}^T(Y_1), \text{vec}^T(Y_2), \text{vec}^T(\bar{Y}_1), \text{vec}^T(\bar{Y}_2), \text{vec}^T(Z_1), \text{vec}^T(Z_2), \text{vec}^T(\bar{Z}_1), \text{vec}^T(\bar{Z}_2)))^T = P \tilde{X}, \tag{10}$$

其中 $P \in C^{8n^2 \times (4n^2-2n)}, \tilde{X} \in R^{(4n^2-2n) \times 1}$ 且表示为:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} K_s & iK_a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & K_a & iK_a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ K_s & -iK_a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & K_a & -iK_a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & K_s & iK_a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & K_a & iK_a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & K_s & -iK_a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & K_a & -iK_a \end{pmatrix}, \tilde{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}_s(\text{Re}(Y_1)) \\ \text{vec}_a(\text{Im}(Y_1)) \\ \text{vec}_a(\text{Re}(Y_2)) \\ \text{vec}_a(\text{Im}(Y_2)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Re}(Z_1)) \\ \text{vec}_a(\text{Im}(Z_1)) \\ \text{vec}_a(\text{Re}(Z_2)) \\ \text{vec}_a(\text{Im}(Z_2)) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{11}$$

K_s, K_a 分别如(8)式, (9)式所示。

引理 4^[6] 设 $A \in R^{m \times n}, b \in R^n$, 则方程组 $Ax=b$ 有解当且仅当 $AA^+b=b$ 。有解时, 它的通解和最小二乘解均可表示为 $x=A^+b+(I_n-A^+A)y$, 其中 $y \in R^n$ 是任意的。当 $\text{rank}(A)=n$ 时, 方程组有唯一解 $x=A^+b$ 。

下面给出 Lyapunov 方程(1)式的双自共轭解。先讨论 $n=2k$ 时情形, 记

$$D_{2k}^*AD_{2k} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, D_{2k}^*BD_{2k} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in SC_{2k}(Q), \tag{12}$$

其中 D_{2k} 如(4)式所示酉阵。如果 X 是双自共轭矩阵, 则由引理 1 可得

$$X = D_{2k} \begin{pmatrix} M+H & 0 \\ 0 & M-H \end{pmatrix} D_{2k}^*,$$

将 X 代入方程(1)得

$$D_{2k}^*AD_{2k} \begin{pmatrix} M+H & 0 \\ 0 & M-H \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} M+H & 0 \\ 0 & M-H \end{pmatrix} D_{2k}A^*D_{2k} = D_{2k}^*BD_{2k}, \tag{13}$$

将(12)式代入(13)式得

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M+H & 0 \\ 0 & M-H \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} M+H & 0 \\ 0 & M-H \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^* & A_{21}^* \\ A_{12}^* & A_{22}^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{14}$$

由(14)式可得方程组

$$\begin{cases} A_{11}(M+H) + (M+H)A_{11}^* = B_{11} \\ A_{12}(M-H) + (M+H)A_{21}^* = B_{12} \\ A_{22}(M-H) + (M-H)A_{22}^* = B_{22} \end{cases}, \tag{15}$$

其中 $M+H, M-H, B_{11}, B_{22} \in SC_k(Q)$ 。对(15)式中的矩阵引入下列记号, 并作复分解:

$$M+H=Y=Y_1+Y_2j \in SC_k(Q), M-H=Z=Z_1+Z_2j \in SC_k(Q),$$

$$A_{11}=C=C_1+C_2j, B_{11}=K=K_1+K_2j \in SC_k(Q), A_{12}=E=E_1+E_2j,$$

$$A_{21}=F=F_1+F_2j, B_{12}=G=G_1+G_2j, A_{22}=S=S_1+S_2j, B_{22}=T=T_1+T_2j \in SC_k(Q),$$

则(15)式等价于

$$\begin{cases} (\mathbf{C}_1 + \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{j})(\mathbf{Y}_1 + \mathbf{Y}_2 \mathbf{j}) + (\mathbf{Y}_1 + \mathbf{Y}_2 \mathbf{j})(\mathbf{C}_1^* - \mathbf{C}_2^T \mathbf{j}) = \mathbf{K}_1 + \mathbf{K}_2 \mathbf{j} \\ (\mathbf{E}_1 + \mathbf{E}_2 \mathbf{j})(\mathbf{Z}_1 + \mathbf{Z}_2 \mathbf{j}) + (\mathbf{Y}_1 + \mathbf{Y}_2 \mathbf{j})(\mathbf{F}_1^* - \mathbf{F}_2^T \mathbf{j}) = \mathbf{G}_1 + \mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{j}, \\ (\mathbf{S}_1 + \mathbf{S}_2 \mathbf{j})(\mathbf{Z}_1 + \mathbf{Z}_2 \mathbf{j}) + (\mathbf{Z}_1 + \mathbf{Z}_2 \mathbf{j})(\mathbf{S}_1^* - \mathbf{S}_2^T \mathbf{j}) = \mathbf{T}_1 + \mathbf{T}_2 \mathbf{j} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

将(16)式展开整理可得:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{Y}_1 - \mathbf{C}_2 \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_2 + \mathbf{Y}_1 \mathbf{C}_1^* + \mathbf{Y}_2 \mathbf{C}_2^* = \mathbf{K}_1 \\ \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{Y}_2 + \mathbf{C}_2 \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_1 - \mathbf{Y}_1 \mathbf{C}_2^T + \mathbf{Y}_2 \mathbf{C}_1^T = \mathbf{K}_2 \\ \mathbf{E}_1 \mathbf{Z}_1 - \mathbf{E}_2 \bar{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \mathbf{Y}_1 \mathbf{F}_1^* + \mathbf{Y}_2 \mathbf{F}_2^* = \mathbf{G}_1 \\ \mathbf{E}_1 \mathbf{Z}_2 + \mathbf{E}_2 \bar{\mathbf{Z}}_1 - \mathbf{Y}_1 \mathbf{F}_2^T + \mathbf{Y}_2 \mathbf{F}_1^T = \mathbf{G}_2 \\ \mathbf{S}_1 \mathbf{Z}_1 - \mathbf{S}_2 \bar{\mathbf{Z}}_2 + \mathbf{Z}_1 \mathbf{S}_1^* + \mathbf{Z}_2 \mathbf{S}_2^* = \mathbf{T}_1 \\ \mathbf{S}_1 \mathbf{Z}_2 + \mathbf{S}_2 \bar{\mathbf{Z}}_1 - \mathbf{Z}_1 \mathbf{S}_2^T + \mathbf{Z}_2 \mathbf{S}_1^T = \mathbf{T}_2 \end{cases}, \quad (17)$$

记向量 $\mathbf{v} = (\text{vec}^T(\mathbf{K}_1), \text{vec}^T(\mathbf{K}_2), \text{vec}^T(\mathbf{G}_1), \text{vec}^T(\mathbf{G}_2), \text{vec}^T(\mathbf{T}_1), \text{vec}^T(\mathbf{T}_2))^T \in \mathbb{C}^{6k^2 \times 1}$, 以及矩阵

$$\mathbf{L}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{C}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{C}}_1 \otimes \mathbf{I} & \bar{\mathbf{C}}_2 \otimes \mathbf{I} & 0 & -\mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{C}_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\mathbf{C}_2 \otimes \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{C}_1 + \mathbf{C}_1 \otimes \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{C}_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{\mathbf{F}}_1 \otimes \mathbf{I} & \bar{\mathbf{F}}_2 \otimes \mathbf{I} & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{E}_1 & 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{E}_2 \\ -\mathbf{F}_2 \otimes \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{F}_1 \otimes \mathbf{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{E}_1 & \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{E}_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{S}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{S}}_1 \otimes \mathbf{I} & \bar{\mathbf{S}}_2 \otimes \mathbf{I} & 0 & -\mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{S}_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\mathbf{S}_2 \otimes \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{S}_1 + \mathbf{S}_1 \otimes \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{S}_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

这里 $\mathbf{L}_0 \in \mathbb{C}^{6k^2 \times 8k^2}$, 则方程组(17)式可表示成

$$\mathbf{L}_0 (\text{vec}^T(\mathbf{Y}_1), \text{vec}^T(\mathbf{Y}_2), \text{vec}^T(\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_1), \text{vec}^T(\bar{\mathbf{Y}}_2), \text{vec}^T(\mathbf{Z}_1), \text{vec}^T(\mathbf{Z}_2), \text{vec}^T(\bar{\mathbf{Z}}_1), \text{vec}^T(\bar{\mathbf{Z}}_2))^T = \mathbf{v}, \quad (18)$$

再由引理 3 知, (18)式等价于

$$\mathbf{L} \tilde{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{v}, \quad (19)$$

其中 $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{L}_0 \mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{C}^{6k^2 \times (4k^2 - 2k)}$, $\mathbf{P}, \tilde{\mathbf{X}}$ 如(11)式所示, 令 $\mathbf{L}_1 = \text{Re}(\mathbf{L}), \mathbf{L}_2 = \text{Im}(\mathbf{L}), \mathbf{v}_1 = \text{Re}(\mathbf{v}), \mathbf{v}_2 = \text{Im}(\mathbf{v})$, 则(19)式也等价于

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{X}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \mathbf{v}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (20)$$

于是, 关于问题 I 的解有如下结果:

定理 1 给定 $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{Q}^{2k \times 2k}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbf{S}\mathbb{C}_{2k}(\mathbb{Q})$, 则四元数 Lyapunov 方程(1)存在双自共轭解 \mathbf{X} 的充要条件是: 当

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \mathbf{v}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \mathbf{v}_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (21)$$

有解时, (20)式的一般解为

$$\tilde{\mathbf{X}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \mathbf{v}_2 \end{pmatrix} + \left(\mathbf{I}_{4k^2 - 2k} - \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \mathbf{w}, \quad (22)$$

其中 $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^{(4k^2 - 2k) \times 1}$ 是任意向量。此外, 当条件(21)式成立时, (1)式有唯一双自共轭解 \mathbf{X}_0 的充要条件是

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix} = 4k^2 - 2k, \text{ 此时 } \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \mathbf{v}_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

证明 根据前面的推导过程可知, (1)式存在双自共轭解 \Leftrightarrow 方程组(15)式有自共轭解 \Leftrightarrow 实方程组(20)式有解。再由引理 4 知, (20)式有解当且仅当(21)式成立, 并且(20)式的一般解由(22)式给出。特别地, 当条件(21)

式成立时, 方程(1)有唯一双自共轭解 $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_0$ 的充要条件是 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 列满秩, 即 $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix} = 4k^2 - 2k$ 。证毕

注 1 当利用定理 1 判断出方程(1)存在双自共轭解, 并得出它的通解(22)式或唯一解 $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_0$ 时, 即可得出下列向量:

$$\text{vec}_s(\text{Re}(\mathbf{Y}_1)) = \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_0(1; k(k+1)/2), \text{vec}_a(\text{Im}(\mathbf{Y}_1)) = \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_0(k(k+1)/2 + 1; k^2),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vec}_a(\text{Re}(\mathbf{Y}_2)) &= \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_0(k^2 + 1; k(3k-1)/2), \text{vec}_a(\text{Im}(\mathbf{Y}_2)) = \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_0(k(3k-1)/2 + 1; 2k^2 - k), \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Re}(\mathbf{Z}_1)) &= \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_0(2k^2 - k + 1; k(5k-1)/2), \text{vec}_a(\text{Im}(\mathbf{Z}_1)) = \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_0(k(5k-1)/2 + 1; 3k^2 - k), \\ \text{vec}_a(\text{Re}(\mathbf{Z}_2)) &= \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_0(3k^2 - k + 1; k(7k-3)/2), \text{vec}_a(\text{Im}(\mathbf{Z}_2)) = \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_0(k(7k-3)/2 + 1; 4k^2 - 2k). \end{aligned}$$

再通过 $\text{vec}_s(\cdot)$ 和 $\text{vec}_a(\cdot)$ 的逆运算就可得出如下自共轭四元数矩阵:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{H} &= [\text{Re}(\mathbf{Y}_1) + i\text{Im}(\mathbf{Y}_1)] + [\text{Re}(\mathbf{Y}_2) + i\text{Im}(\mathbf{Y}_2)]\mathbf{j}, \\ \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{H} &= [\text{Re}(\mathbf{Z}_1) + i\text{Im}(\mathbf{Z}_1)] + [\text{Re}(\mathbf{Z}_2) + i\text{Im}(\mathbf{Z}_2)]\mathbf{j}, \end{aligned}$$

从而得出所求的双自共轭解为 $\mathbf{X}_0 = \mathbf{D}_{2k} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{H} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{M} - \mathbf{H} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{D}_{2k}^*$.

注 2 对于 $n = 2k + 1$ 的情形同理可证, 限于篇幅, 从略。

2 数值算例

给定四元数矩阵

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{j} & 2 \\ 0 & i & 0 & \mathbf{k} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{j} & 0 \\ i & \mathbf{k} & 0 & \mathbf{j} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 4 - i - \mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k} & 1 - i - \mathbf{j} & 1 + 2i + 4\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k} & -5 - i + \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k} \\ 4 + i + \mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k} & 0 & -1 + i - 2\mathbf{k} & -3i - \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k} & -1 + 2i + \mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k} \\ 1 + i + \mathbf{j} & -1 - i + 2\mathbf{k} & 2 & 1 + 2\mathbf{j} & \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} \\ 1 - 2i - 4\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k} & 3i + \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k} & 1 - 2\mathbf{j} & 0 & -i - 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k} \\ -5 + i - \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k} & -1 - 2i - \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k} & -\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k} & i + 2\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k} & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

试讨论四元数矩阵方程(1)式是否存在双自共轭解。

解 将 $\mathbf{AX} + \mathbf{XA}^* = \mathbf{B}$ 转化成方程组(15)式后可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C} &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 + i & \mathbf{k} + 2\mathbf{j} & 0 \\ 0 & i + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & 2i \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 + i & -2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} \\ 2 & i - \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k} \\ -\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - i & -\mathbf{k} & 0 \\ -2 & i - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} -i & -\mathbf{k} \\ 0 & i + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{K} &= \begin{pmatrix} -14 & 4 + 4\mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k} & \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i - 2\sqrt{2}\mathbf{j} - \sqrt{2}\mathbf{k} \\ 4 - 4\mathbf{j} - 7\mathbf{k} & 0 & \sqrt{2}i - 2\sqrt{2}\mathbf{j} - 2\sqrt{2}\mathbf{k} \\ \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i + 2\sqrt{2}\mathbf{j} + \sqrt{2}\mathbf{k} & -\sqrt{2}i + 2\sqrt{2}\mathbf{j} + \sqrt{2}\mathbf{k} & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{G} &= \begin{pmatrix} -8 + 2i - 2\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k} & 2 - 6i - 8\mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k} \\ 6 - 2i - 2\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k} & 6i + 2\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k} \\ \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i - \sqrt{2}\mathbf{k} & -2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i - 2\sqrt{2}\mathbf{j} + 2\sqrt{2}\mathbf{k} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 4 - 2\mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{k} \\ 4 + 2\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k} & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

作复分解后可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 + i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \sqrt{2}i \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 + i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 + i & 0 \\ 2 & i \\ -\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 + i \\ 0 & -1 - i \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{F}_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 - i & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{F}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & -1 + i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{S}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{S}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ 0 & 1 - i \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{K}_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} -14 & 4 & \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i \\ 4 & 0 & \sqrt{2}i \\ \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i & -\sqrt{2}i & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{K}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 + 7i & -2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i \\ -4 - 7i & 0 & -2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2}i \\ 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i & 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{G}_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} -8 + 2i & 2 - 6i \\ 6 - 2i & 6i \\ \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i & -2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{G}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 - 4i & -8 + 7i \\ -2 - 3i & 2 - 4i \\ -\sqrt{2}i & -2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}i \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{T}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{T}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 - 5i \\ 2 + 5i & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

按(19)式写出复矩阵 \mathbf{L} 和复向量 \mathbf{v} , 作实分解后直接计算可知:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \mathbf{v}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \mathbf{v}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{L}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{I},$$

根据定理 1, 四元数矩阵方程(1)存在唯一双自共轭解, 并利用注 1 的方法计算可得:

$$\mathbf{X}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} & 1 & -\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k} & -2 \\ -\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} & 2 & -1 & -1 & \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{k} & -1 & -1 & 2 & -\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} \\ -2 & -\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k} & 1 & \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3 结论

本文根据双自共轭四元数矩阵的结构特点, 给出了它的一种等价性刻画, 从而将具有双自共轭结构约束的四元数 Lyapunov 方程 $\mathbf{AX} + \mathbf{XA}^* = \mathbf{B}$ 转化为实域上无约束矩阵方程, 并得出该方程存在双自共轭解的判定条件及求解算法。在方程转化过程中, 利用四元数矩阵复表示及 Kronecker 积, 克服了四元数乘积的非交换性困难; 合理构造双自共轭矩阵的向量化表示, 是实现约束方程有效转换的主要步骤, 是获得方程可解性判定的关键环节。本文所提方法对解决其它双结构约束方程问题有一定参考作用。

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Dual Self-Conjugate Solution of the Quaternion Lyapunov Equation $\mathbf{AX} + \mathbf{XA}^* = \mathbf{B}$

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Abstract: [Purposes] To discuss dual self-conjugate solution of the quaternion Lyapunov equation $\mathbf{AX} + \mathbf{XA}^* = \mathbf{B}$. [Methods] The original problem is transformed into an equation problem with self-conjugate structure by using structural properties of dual self-conjugate matrix and matrix transformations. [Findings] An necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of a dual self-conjugate solution and the general solution of the equation are obtained by the vectorization of the self-conjugate matrix. [Conclusions] The results expand solution forms of Lyapunov equation, and the numerical example demonstrate effectiveness of the proposed algorithm.

Keywords: quaternion field; Lyapunov equation; dual self-conjugate matrix